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lutely indifferent to anything except the "salvation of France" as he understands it, *i. e.*, by the return to the combined tyranny of throne and altar. As a curious illustration of the type of men that were then trying to make France retrace her steps beyond the revolution of 1789, this book will serve a useful purpose.

While it more than fulfills the desires of the family by giving General Ducrot all the credit he deserves for his loyalty to his king, while it shows, also, the absolute confidence that the exile of Frohsdorf had in the general, it illustrates likewise the gulf separating soldiers like Ducrot, pretenders like the Comte de Chambord, from the ideas and ideals of the country which they expected to guide. It certainly more than justifies the measure by which the government dismissed from office an officer who considered it his highest duty to plot against the Republic.

O. G.

The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907: a Series of Lectures delivered before the Johns Hopkins University in the Year 1908. By JAMES BROWN SCOTT, Technical Delegate of the United States to the Second Peace Conference at the Hague. In two volumes. Volume I. *Conferences*. Volume II. *Documents*. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1909. Pp. xiv, 887; vii, 548.)

INASMUCH as one of the best histories of the First Peace Conference at the Hague was written by a leading member of the American delegation, Mr. Frederick W. Holls, it was eminently fitting that Professor James Brown Scott, our technical delegate and one of the most active members of the American delegation, should describe the work of the Second Hague Conference.

Official connection with a conference may possibly have drawbacks as well as advantages for its historian. He might exhibit bias, see the proceedings at too close a range, or hesitate to criticize the work of his superiors and associates. But there is strong internal evidence that Mr. Scott has viewed his subject in the proper perspective, and that he has worked at his task with a discriminating enthusiasm and in a scientific spirit. He writes throughout from the standpoint of the advocate of peace who favors arbitration rather than disarmament.

As stated in the preface, the first volume is "based upon a series of lectures delivered before the Johns Hopkins University in the year 1908. The lectures have been carefully revised and much enlarged. The substance, however, remains unaltered and the conversational style has been preserved."

The first three chapters give a general survey of the Genesis of the International Conference and the results of the two Hague Conferences. Then follow two interesting chapters on the Composition of the Conferences and the Nature, Origin, and Practice of International

Arbitration. In the remaining eleven chapters, the various conventions, declarations, resolutions, and wishes (*vœux*) are carefully analyzed.

The second volume contains the Instructions and Official Reports of the American Delegation, Diplomatic Correspondence of our Government, and the texts of the various conventions, etc., of the two conferences (French and English on parallel pages). It would have been more convenient to the reader if the editor had indicated the subject-matter under page or marginal headings. Especially valuable are the Table of Signatures, and the Reservations of the Different Governments, on pp. 528-541. The appendix to the first volume also contains a number of useful documents. Although the author's criticisms on some points are less severe and his conclusions more optimistic than the reviewer would have them, he is by no means blind to the failures of the conference of 1907 and the defects in portions of its work. For example, he refers to the failure of the Fourth Commission as "unfortunate and discouraging" (p. 135), and he is perhaps too severe in his unqualified censure of the destruction of neutral prizes, which the conference failed to condemn. But his denunciation of this "malpractice" is certainly refreshing and forceful: "It is a stranger to the Law of Nations; conceived in sin, it is begotten in iniquity and known only in malpractice" (p. 727).

On the other hand, our author is too indulgent in his attitude towards the failure of the conference properly to regulate the laying of submarine mines (pp. 576 ff.); and his characterization of the Convention on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval Warfare (p. 620) as an "earnest and solid piece of work" is much too favorable. The rules incorporated in articles 12-19 (I. 635, 643, and II. 513-515) do not amount to international regulation. They permit municipal law to operate in lieu of international law respecting the length of stay and coaling of belligerent warships in neutral ports.

Of positive errors there seem to be very few. The word "revision" is duplicated on page 81 and there is a misprint of *Macy's* for *Morey's* on page 192 n. The following extraordinary statement occurs on page 168: "The happy co-operation of the American delegation and Dr. Drago assures the peace of the world." It is difficult to see how the "insertion of the phrase 'desirable' in Article 9 of the revised convention brings a moral pressure to bear upon the parties to submit their controversy to a judicial inquiry", or how "desirability" can be regarded as a "step toward an obligation" (pp. 273, 306). The author does not appear to appreciate the possibilities contained in article 48 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (pp. 285-286). The statement (p. 421) that the Convention for the Limitation of Force in the Collection of Contract Debts is a "solemn and formal recognition of the Monroe Doctrine", seems greatly exaggerated. It is not apparent why the rule asserting that the "right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited"

should be characterized as "cruel" (art. 22 on p. 535). The publication of an article in 1882 (p. 589 and note) can scarcely be called "recent". There is considerable reiteration of certain points and phrases, as for example, the frequent repetition of the statement that the so-called permanent Court of Arbitration of 1899 was a mere "panel or list of judges".

Chapter ix. on the Proposed Court of Arbitral Justice is of exceptional interest, but contains no suggestion of the important role played by the author in the elaboration and discussion of the American project. Especially valuable are the discussions of questions of arbitral procedure (see index). The reactionary attitude of Germany at both conferences is clearly exhibited, although there is no mention of Germany's opposition to the insertion of the phrase "more urgent than ever" in the resolution advocated by Great Britain in favor of the limitation of armaments. Mr. Scott plainly resents (p. 111) the failure of the conference to send a congratulatory telegram to its real initiator, Theodore Roosevelt, and calls special attention (p. 115) to the fact that "no American delegate was entrusted with the presidency of a commission."

There has been great need of a volume in English which should analyze the work of the Second Hague Conference in a manner at once interesting to the general reader and satisfactory to students and teachers of international law. For the successful accomplishment of this task Professor Scott deserves our heartiest thanks.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and other Organic Laws of the States, Territories, and Colonies now or heretofore forming the United States of America. Compiled and edited under the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, by FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE, Ph.D., LL.D. In seven volumes. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1909. Pp. xxxv, 4430.)

FEW compilations can have a greater importance to the student of American history than a revised and properly enlarged edition of Poore's *Charters and Constitutions*. To say nothing of the well-known imperfections of that work, the thirty years that have passed since it was published have seen the adoption of something like twenty new state constitutions, and the passage by Congress of at least a dozen other organic laws. Their bulk adds more than a third to what is in Poore. The substitution of seven manageable octavo volumes for two large quartos is agreeable.

Criticism of such a work must address itself to questions of inclusion, of arrangement, of texts, and of notes. Since the book has no